## Evening Telegraph

MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1864.

I am an Abolitionist!

And have been from my youth;
I am for Precion and the Right,
For God, my Commy, Truth;

I am an Abolitionist'
The rankes of the rank;
My battle-cry is 'Liberty,'
Cursed Slavery to mann' would abolish every form

ome parchese freedom with a price, But I was a e tree-born.

prople, whose delegates shall be tairly chosen by the legal voters of the State, white multiars in-terference or intimidation, what shall be her future connection—whether she will remain in, or, if out return to the old Walon, or achere to

Southern States should, in selemn coursellor, decide to go with the United States, neither the Confederate Government northe other States can object. We cannot govern Kenucky, for instaure, against her will, unless we can subjugue

Tails we have no power or no, whithe con a right fates at her back, and if we had the power, we have no right to course a sovereign State into a connection which is not of her over choice. If this were done we must, in future, govern her people by the bayonet, which would convert our

monarchy. Thus to destroy our liberties must cost the Northern people their owa; and the republicanism of America must in future be a repreach und a byword among all nations. If President Lincoln and President Davis will

agree to stop the war and transfer the settlement of the issues from the battle-field to the ballot-box, leaving each sovereign State to determine for herself what shall be a recuncetion, and wao

will last for years to come, till both sides are exhausted and overwhelmed with debt and taxation, when it may degenerate into a guarilla strife, the end of which may not be seen by the present generation, and the hate engendered by which

tional power of negotiation, from obstinacy or ambition, refuse to recognize the savercignty of the States, and to leave the settlement of the question to the States when they cannot themselves agree, and insist on continual effusion of blood to gratify their caprice, all the States, North and South, in their official capacity, may then be justifiable in taking the matter into their ows hands and settling it as sovereigns in their General Hood has been superseded. Is it so resident—It so, I have not heard it, and do

SHERIDAN AND EARLY.

Said Jubal to Philip, you're a pretty nice man, And I would like a taste of your best Sherry-dan I will furnish the treat, said Phil, so it be,
That you in return will re-treat, Juhai E.
'Tis a bargain, said Jubai (he thought Phil was

pointing), But the re-freef he gave all ended in running:

When of Yankees I next find that I am in need, I'il avoid Sherry-dan and try and take Meade.

"HIRELINGS."—The Copperhead papers are always prairing of "Lincoln's hirolings," but their candidate still persists in holding the position of one of Lincoln's hirolings, at a large salary, too.

which springs from a kind actors pleasant deed; and you may feel it at night when you rest, and at merning when you rise, and through the day when about your daily business.

EXTRAORDINARY MEMORY.—Seneca says of himself, that by the mere efforts of his natural memory he was able to repeat two thousand words upon once hearing them, each in its order, though they had no dependence or connection upon each other. After which he mentioned a friend of his, Pontius Latro, who retained in his memory all the orations he had ever spoken, and never found his memory fall him, even in a single word. He also mentions Cyneas, ambassador to the Romaus from King Pyrrhus, who in one day so well learned the names of his inspectors, that the next day he saluted the whole Senate, and EXTRAORDINARY MEMORY .- Seneca says of the next day he saluted the whole S-naxte, and all the populace assembled, each by his name. Pliny says that Cyrus knew every soldier in ma army by name; and L. Sciplo all the people of Rome. Herr von Nicublin, the celebrated German scholar, was once a clerk in the Bank of Copenhagen, in which capacity he gave proof of the miraculous power of his memory by restoring, from recollection alone, the whole contents of a

have been inferred from the changeless style of her acting. Referring to the revival of "Kather," and to Rachel's failure when she tried the port, M. Janin very coolly suggests that she under-stood nothing about it, having never read the Old Testament. (She died, recollect, in sirict Hebraism, though her rooms were decked with St. Veronica handkerchiefs, rosarles, and cruci-fixes.) The lively critic goes on to clench this supposition with a fact communicated to him, he says, by M. Alexandre Dumas, the younger. When Rachel was rehearsing in the elder Dumas play, the part of "Mad'lie de Belie Isle." which Mars had created so admirably—at the moment when "La Marquise" says to the heroine, "Do just it. You know, then, the story of Fournet?"
"I" was the answer; "not a word! but when you say to me, 'Do you receilect the ill fortune of Fournet?' of course I must tremble and be What need is there for me to tr

myself about M. Fouquet and his ill fortune?—

Athenoism.

Statistics of Sufcide.—M. Legoyt, who has written a very extensive work on this subject, is of opinion (1) that suicides increase more rapidly than either the population or general mortality in all the following countries:—Bavaria, Hanover, Prance, Meckienburg, Prussia, the kingdom of Saxony, and Sweden. (2) Contrary to the usual opinion, England ranks lowest in the scale, as regards firequency of suicides. Denmark and North Germany stand highest, and France occupies a middle position. (3) There are generally about thirty suicides of women to a hundred mate suicides. (4) The number increases with age up to about sixty or seventy years. (5) The number is smallest in January and greatest in July. (6) Women are more influenced by moral agencies, men by material oncs. (7) Among married persons the number of suicides is smallest; it is larger among the unmarried, and attains its greatest limit among those who have been separated or divorced. (8) In Prussia it has been calculated, that of every million of inhabitants the Protestant give 153 smickles, the Jews 51, and the Catholics only 47. (9) Suicides are far more frequent in large towns than in other portions of the country. Of all the conclusions deducible from the foregoing statistical account, the most astounding one is that suicide is generally and rapidly increasing; and this the author supposes to be due to the natural consequences of the larger among the anmarried, and attains its greatest limit among those who have been separated or divorced. (8) In Prussia it has been calculated, that of every million of inhabitants the Protestants give 163 suicides, the Jows 51, and the Catholics only 47. (9) Suicides are far more frequent in large towns than in other portions of the country. Of all the conclusions deducible from the foregoing statistical account, the most astounding one is that suicide is generally and rapidly increasing; and this the author supposes to be due to the natural consequences of the intensely civilized (?) condition into which we are passing.

-The Rev. Dr. Stone, of Boston, has accepted

a call from San Francisco. -The residence of R. Peshine Smith, in Pitts-ford, Mource county, New York, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night inst.

-Experience takes very high school wages, but she teaches like no o her. -Good-natured woman are angels. P. S. Always supposing them to be good looking.— Macrosh.

- Dr. South says, "The ta'e hearer and the sais-hearer should be hanged up together, the former by the tongue and the latter by the car." -Two lovers, like the two halves of a divides

-The wife is the son of the social system. Unless she attracts, there is nothing to know heavenly bodies-like husbands-from flying of

correspond with each other.

-"I live in Julia's eyes," said an affected dandy to Common's hearing. "I don't who for a by top led George, "since I observe she had a sty in them when I saw her last."

-An orator in Jacksonville, til., said a few months ago that were the war was over the "brave "Obelies" of the South would came North and claim their fair Doubenous." the Church of England by hissermons on Dap

-A lover wrote thus to his awardward :- Fille lectable ducting you are so order that heavy would blu-b be cour presence, and green treace stand appalled."

-"Wat that," said a Hoosier woman, after tisteeing to the notes of a guitar in the hards of a larly, "I've beered of clanners afore, but that's the first one I ever seed."

—An Irishman who had been asked to furnish proof of his marriage, took off his he and exhibited a sear on his head. "Here" sait he, "is me marriage cert. Scate. That's Judy's mark." -A philosopher writes to a tailor who had falled to get ready his wedding suit. "It was no serious disappointment; only I shoul! have been married if I had received the goods." That man

will never be seriously disappointed.

Adam was fond of his jokes, and when he saw his sons and daughters marrying one another, he dryly smarked to Evo, that if there had been no apple, there would have been no

-A French General, well known in English circles, who had the misfortune to be bald-headed, said that he wished to make a present to a haly, and to give her comething rare. "Give her a sech of your hair," said a friend. -Miss Bateman has arrived safely in England,

and commenced an engagement at Liverpool. She goes thence to Birmingham, Dublin, and Manchester, and will appear at the Adelphi, London, in January next. - James II remarked one day to his courtiers -"I never knew a modest man make his way at court." To this a gentleman present replied: "Please your Majesty, whose fault is that?" The

King was struck with the answer, and remained -A person in public company, accusing the Frish nation with being the most unpolished in the world, was mildly answered by an Irish gen-tleman — That it ought to be otherwise, for the Irish met with hard rubs enough to polish any nation upon earth."

-Not long ago some work people from Shor--Not long ago some wors people from Shof-field took an excursion to Haddon Hall. Earl Russell happened to pass, was recognized, and asked to "partake of a glass of old English cheer." That means beer. He did drink a glass of beer; and the glass "so bousred" was at once purchased as a valuable souvenir.

—Late developments prove that on the spot on which the present Hotel Dicu, or hospital, at Paris stands, there existed—at a very remote period, of course—a temple of Esculapius, where pagan priests professed to care discases by dosing their patients with sacred dire.

-It is stated that upwards of three hundred and that their number is constantly increased by the malefactors escaping from the Pontifical jutts, or allowed to escape on the understanding that they are to make their way without loss of time across the Italian frontier.

-A Paris correspondent of the London Herald gives to his paper this profound bit of informa-tion;—"Whitst on American affirs I may state that the reported fall of Aflanta is generally dis-believed, and the report of the total discomfiture of Grant is very generally prevalent."

-A married lady, who was in the habit of spending most of her time in the society of her neighbors, happened one day to be suddenly taken ill, and sent her busband in great haste for a physician. The busband ran a short distance, but soon returned, auxiously exclaiming. "My dear, where shall I find you when I return?"

—A married lady, who was in the habit of spending most of her time in the society of her neighbors, happened one day to be suddenly taken ill, and sent her bushand in great haste for a phyleigian. The husband ran a short distance, but soon returned, anxionaly exclaiming "My dear, where shall I find you when I return?"

—A dancer at Marseilles, named Maddlo Pancald, lately made a faisa step, and fell into the prompler's box, which is sunk below the sage, close to the foothalts. She was not much hart by the fall, but her dress came in contact with the gas, and was instantly in a blaze. She, however, promptly excitated herself, and was running across the singe, when the man ager caucht her in which is single to remain the fall into the promptly excitated herself, and was running across the singe, when the man ager caucht her in erose the stage, when the man per can the her in | violent bruces the wine sequired a c

-A young woman threw herself into the Scioto river at C dumbus, Ohio, hast week; but was rescued by a party of men working near by. She had, however, taken so large a dose of landanum that she died in a short time. At the river side was found a bands x, in which she had placed her bennet and a note of explanation, requesting that the parcel be sent to Ashley, Ohio, She died calling mon "Gilbert" the ware

-A lady who had hoseted highly at a sign or party of the good manners of her little darling, addressed him thus:-"Charlie, my dear, won't you have some

"No," was the ill-mannered reply of the petu-"No!" exclaimed the astonished mother; "No

"No beans," said the child.

-The older Mathews one day arrived at a forlorn country inn, and addrasing a logabrious
water, inquired if he could have a chicken and
asparagns. The mysterious serving-man shook
his head, "Can I have a duck, then?" 'No, sr."
"Have you any mutton-theps?" 'Not one, sir."
"Then, as you have no catables, bring me something to drink. Have you any spirits?" 'Sr."
replied the man, with a profound sigh, "we are
out of spirits." "Then, in wonder's mane, what
have you got in the house?" "An execution,
sir!"

panther whose tail was three feet long, Brown observed that the animal died seasonably, as the tail was long enough not to be continued.

-1; emember the hour, I remember the day,
I wish saw thee, my fove—it was during a play.
We were then introduced, and I offered my sem.
And exented then home to protect their from takin.
I told thee my live ever the bour came to part.
And strained thee with arther close, close to my heart;
But there came from thy parted lips, eve mine they me?,
A smell of reast colours I no er can forget.

A small of roast onking the er can beget.

Recently in Parma, a funeral procession, on its return from an interment in the cornetery without the walls, was stopped at the gates by an over-zealous Custom House official, who tariff in hand, assessed at so much a pound the wax caudles carried by the mourners, and insisted on the payment of the duty. These candles—two or even three feet in length, and thick in proportion—are the perquisites of the mourners, who are generally persons of humble condition, and the dispute waxed hot; but, on its being distinctly dispute waxed hot; but, on its being distinctly shown that the candles, having been bought in the city, must have already paid the duty, the suplent official proved open to conviction, and consented to waive his claim.

"Dead kings are forgotten nearly as soon as ordinary folks. In February inst, at Copenhagen, all were in mourning for the late king. It was not the outer show, but there was deep mourning of the beart. His likeness in half a dozen uniforms, or the beart. His likeness in half a dozen uniforms, and in every shape, was hung in every window; while it was difficult to find a portrait of Christian IX. Gradually the new king's likenesses increased in number, and they generally were hanging side by side with those of his predecessor. Now the marked and hinff figure of poor Frederick VII is scarcely seen pictorially, while in every size and form the gentlemanty face of Christian IX is exhibited to the eyes of his passing subjects.

—A worthy old farmer, residing in the vicinity of Lake Mahopac, was worried to death last summer by bearders. They found fault with his table, and said he had nothing fit to eat.

A GLASS OF MADEIRA.

A few years ago the visitor to Madeira found of grapes produced wine. But in the autumn of beir tenetion or inhaling cerbon, and exhaling aygen. The respiration and near shment of the

the chand, or converted from spirity. In 1825, contrain the same, or converted from spirity. In 1825, contrain there are the same, in 1835 only two this wand of the same, in 1865 probably no a single size with the sample. To greater portion of the experted wins naturally sent to England; noong latterly the consump long there has sightly decreased, while it has risen to the same gain in Riesau and North America.

The introducts will are of ear for years is now.

The entermous vin age of ear her years is not all but reduced to a capter. Old real Maters will soon be a rarry even on the island, and then vine-growing, for which the volume soil is admirably suited, will only po sees historic roterest. Of course the whole world will commune to define proteined Madelira, which will hardly be affected by ordinan, thanks to our enterprising wine manufacturing merchants.

about the year 12.5, and in time acquired first-rate properties through the character of the soil and the magnificant climate. If Madeira vines flow be conveyed to Cyprus, they produce for the first few years a wine very like Madeira; but

as not cultivated to any extent till the begin-ng of the sixteenth century. In those days, a read further, the vintage usually took place September in the south, and three or four coormans numbers, usually destroyed one-oth of the crop; after the grapes were gathered, acy were thrown into a clumsy wooden trough, not pressed by the maked feet of the vintagers, his primitive method of extracting the juice dates from a very early period. The pictures of the sucient Egyptians represent this process, and in the Scriptures, as well as in several Latin poets, purseges are found which seem to prove that the cient Hebrews and the tribes of Italy adopted

Functual were tempted to seit inferior wines a

of Funchol. As this grape was very delicate, and casily spoiled, it was the dearest of all the wines; the pipe teing put abroad for from seventy-five to eighty-five pounds, or nearly three sufflings a bestle dist cost. This wine is no longer experted,

botte first cost. This wine is no longer expired, and the small stock still in existence fetches ten shriftings a bottle on the island.

2. Seneral.—A dry, bright-colored wine, with a powerful bouquet, produced from the Rhenish grape. It was not drank till it was eight years of ago, but then it was considered by connivours the best and healthiest sore. The young wine had an exceedingly disagrees ble taste, and the grape itself was so sour and amentable that even the learner would not tome it which is saving a good.

itself was so sour and uneatable that even the litards would not touch it, which is saying a good deal. The cost price was from seventy to eighty pounds per pipe.

3. Tinya, or Midelra-Burgundy.—A dark, plassanty flavored wins, made from the small black Burgundy grape. Its almost black color emanated from the sains, which remained in the wine during fermentation, and imparted to it the astringent taste of port. It was usually drank unting the first or second year. After that period it gradually lost its deliests aroma and bouquet. The pipe fetched from sixty to seventy pounds.

4. Beal.—A pleasant wine, rather light, made

which had to be cut as soon as it ripsued, or it dried up and yielded but little juice. This wine was equally good, whether young or old, and fetched from seventy to eighty pounds per pipe.

5. DRY MADRIES (most made in the island, and most extensively imported) was composed of a mixture of various sorts. The best wine was produced from Funchal and the village of Companario, in the districts of Cama de Lobos and Estreito. It was supposed that this wine was dried and improved by a voyage to the East or West Indies; hence it reached the London paritariunder the title of "East or West India Madeira," while that which was shipped directly from Madeira to England was called "London paritaniar." This is the only Madeira at present procumble in Europe. The usual price was formerly twenty-live to fitty pounds the pips, but after the outbreak of the vine obsesse it became from fitty.

twenty-live to nity pounds the pips, but after the outbreak of the vine disease it became from fity to cighty pounds. Other mixtures of different sorts produce Verdelho, Bastardo, Negrinha, &c. It was generally assumed that an acre of average land yielded a listic over a pipe of wine, but four pipes were the largest quantity ever grown on a single acre. The best soft for the vines was a snixture of red and yellow tinfa: a weatherworn basult was also known as yielding soil, while a stiff clayer one was of no use. The grapes never ripened at a greater height than fifteen hundred feet above the sea level; for, though vines were planted at two thousand feet, and bore grap; the wine made from them was always of a very moderate quality. It was believed that if the grapes were to regain their good qualities, a fresh ect of vines was requisite every twenty years. A great deal, however, depends on the soil and the mode of cultivation. A vine which is carelessly attended to in poor soil loses its virtue in eight or ten years; yet the same vine, if carefully tended in good soil, will lose none of its distinguishing qualities in fifty years.

A wag rays that the reason, why McClelian took refuge on board the Golesa was that he preferred lead is the ere rather than in the manufactured form of bullets.

Decease of "Bell Smith." The Cincinnati papers announce the death in that city of Mrs. Louisa Platt, wife of Judge Don Platt, and widely known in literary circles by the om de plame of "Bell Smith." Mrs. Pratt had been an occasional contributor, one amore, to the

Home Journal, of New York, and to several of the leading magazines to this country, and she was the authorise of a sparkling volume entitled. "Hell Son the Travels," which the interary world receives flutteringly a few years ago.

received flatteringly a few years ago.

The deceased was a lady of rare attainments and refine meets she had mingled in the nighest grades of cultivated society in Europe and America and in the correct had carried away and ethilized no more of the best there found than the many's repaid from the stores of her own pulliant mine and poished manners. She hapity 'this prior reason with past are, and we form with much." But life was more than a more walking shooty.

The stems and foots blabe or upon the stags.

And hen is braid to mare.

Though young in years, her life was long, since it neasoned life's great end, and to those who kneed before "to imately, she is "not dead, but gone before."

" It is some beselven as Disc sake these stone

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STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVER-pool touching at Queenshiwn, Cork Harbur, and Philadelphia Steamshap Company are Intended to sail as follows: Y OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, October 8.

NA, stordsy, October 15. (NBURG, Sararday, October 22. Way succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. North River.

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EATER OF PASSAGE PAVABLE IN CURLENCY.

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In surfavors are considered to send Ship Revelops and Bills from his taken at the races.

From his taken at the races.

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For I regular at Passings thereing these accommodations) spoils to EENRY WINSON & CO., No. 382 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

THE PATCH

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The Dipson Philiadeloula, duity (Similaws excepted), as follows:

At 770 A M. (Payress) for Bethlebem, Allentown, Mosch Churk, Wilk-sbarre, Williamsport.

At 825 A M. (Accommodation) for Joylestown, At 925 A M. (Accommodation) for Joylestown, At 925 P. M. (Accommodation) for Joylestown, At 115 P. M. (Express) for Statistics of Easten, &c. 766 train resolve Easten at 5 to c. M., and makes close tennesses with the New Jersey Central for New York.

At 515 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown, At 515 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown, Bethlehous, Allenton, and Mauch Churk.

Else B. (Accommodation) for Eastenberg, Allenton, Church, and Mauch Churk.

Else B. (Accommodation) for Lansiage.

If P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansiage.

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That N. Else Phil (ADELPHIA

Consider the first price of the section in order to section the covert rates of fare.

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Leave Bethehem at 5.30 A.M., 12 11 noon, and 0.55 P.M., In yieldown at 6.30 A.M., 12 11 noon, and 0.55 P.M., In yieldown at 6.30 A.M., 12 M., and 3.5 P.M., M., In yieldown at 6.30 A.M., and 1 P.M., M., In yieldown at 6.30 A.M., and 1 P.M., In the section at 6.30 A.M., In the section of a first order of the first order order

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This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest country of Pennsylvalis to the city of Eric on Lake Eris. It has been leaved by the PENNSYLVANIA RAILHOAD COMPANY, and under their amplies is being residir opened threuchian its entire hearth.
It is now in the for Presenter and Preight business from Harrodors to Emportum. (So fallers) on the Western Division.
It is now in the for Presenter and Preight business from Harrodors to Emportum. (So fallers) on the Western Division.
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D ROUTE!
PHILALELUMA TO NORTHE ASTREN PRINSPILANIA. CENTRAL AND WINSTERN NEW YORK,
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Married at S. S. A. M.

Salisbury at St. A. M.

Salisbury at St. A. M.

Leave Hammer at wis, sep A. M. (Signess), 179, 225 and in gi P. M. onegon at 145 TD, 9 to A. M., 1731, 1.30, 145, 243, 000 and 2 to P. M.

To a sudy NP M.
Maintenty at the a. M.
Maintent at 2 M P. M.
Maintent at 2 M P. M.
Down as 1 D A. M., and 3 S P. M.
Now Castle at N P. M. M. and 3 N P. M.
Cleater at N D. No. A. M. and 3 N P. M.
Cleater at N D. No. A. M. I Chi. 2 M. 4 P. 5 N P. Leave Buildings for Salisbury and Intermediate stations Leave figuring for Dover and intermediate stations at Play. M

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Lower Witnesson at 5 to 125 A M. 240 and 11-00 Frault Trains, with Passenger Car attached, will rue a blivers cave Wilmington for Portyville and informatiate planes. HOOPER'S ALE VAULTS. a V S :- Only at 4:10 A. M., 10:30 P. M., from Philipdelphia to Baltimore.

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CALLOWITTL STORES. PRINCESPAIR. IN THE SERVING BOOKS.

MORNING MAIL.

At 700 A. M., for Reading, Loberon, Robriele, Little Columbia, Instribute, Pointwile, Pinerfore, Tamasjon, Simbury, Villiamispert, Emifen, Rochestor, Shagara Falsa, Simbury, Villiamispert, Emifen, Rochestor, Shagara Falsa, Redhab, Alle, Saes, Williamispert, Emifen, Rochestor, Shagara Falsa, Lienaberjohne, Hagaratowa, &c.

The trible connects at SEADING with East Pennayirania Badroad trains for Ephrana, Little, and Columbia, and with the Leismon Valley train for Harribburg, &c. at Past Cit, 5-Tils with Carawines halloned trains for William sarro, Williamispert, Lock Haven, Einstra, &c., at Hastikis, BUHG with "Northern Central," "Cumportand Valley, and "Schuylkill and Susquellanna trains for Sutrainsbettand, Williamispert, Var, Chambersburg, Fingrova, &c.

Leavas Fullad-liphis at 230 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Pinearove, Marrisburg, &c., connecting at Harrisburg with Fannayicuma Contrait trains for Entishing, &c., Sorthern Central Rairoad trains for Sunbury, Northern Central Rairoad trains for Sunbury, Northern Central Rairoad trains for Milliamsport, Eliatra, Buffalo, &c.

HEADING ACCOMMODATION,

At 25 per cent discount, between any points desired, for femilies and drives.

MILEAGE TICKETS,
Good for Even miles, between all points, at \$52 50 cash, for families and drives.

For three six, rime, or isolve months, for holders only, te all points, at reduced cates.

CLIROYMEN.

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and vives to tickets at half fare.

and WILLOW SERVED.

Leave Philadelphia daily at S. A. M., T.P. M., and S.P. M. for Reading, Leavenon, Harrisburg, Fottsville, Port Clin ion, and points beyond. WALLS.

DHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NULRISTOWN BAILROAD, On and after MONDAY, May 16, 1864, 1888 further

NEW RAILROAD LINE NORTH.

EW RAILROAD LINE NORTH.
PHILADELPHA TO BROOKLYN.
THROUGH IN FIVE BIODELYN.
CHEROLEGH IN FIVE BIODELYN.
EXCUSSION TICKETS EA. GOOD FOR THREE DAYS.
On and arter MONDAY, Aure wit, 1961, trains will leave
froit of VINE Street, Philadelphia, every marching at HA.
M. (Sendary, excepted), thence by the Camdon and Atlantic and farmen and belowers Bay Hairconfit is four
Examinanth, and by the commoditions stranger Jones Hoyt,
to field of allantic street, Brooklyin; resterring, leave Alimits Street Where avery day (Sundays accepted), at II
A. 31.

On and other FRIDAY, April, 1800, the Teams will heave a follower:
Lawre Philadelphia from the Report, normer of THIRTYREST and MARKET Streets, S.A. M. 1705 A. M. 200
M. 170 P. M., 8040 P. M.
Findelphia Propor channed from Hishitehnth and
ARKET Streets to THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET

WEST JERSEY RAILHOAD LINES—
See Arrangement.—On such after MONDAY,
October 10, 10cd, 10cd as will have from Walnut Spread
For Cape May and and all places much of Mulville at 8
A, M.

Leave Care May at 10:20 A. M.

Leave Care May at 10:20 A. M.

Millouis at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Fisheston at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Woodhury at 7 and 5 P. M.

Woodhury at 7 and 5 P. M.

L. VAN RENSSELATIR.

Fisheda., Cct. 10, 1861 [10:5] Superintendant.

Fascenger Depot in Philadephia has been changed from Eighteenin and Market streets, to THENTY-FIRST and MARKET Service, West Philadephia. Market Street Fascenger Eallway Cars convey Passengers to and from the Depot.

Passengers to through without change of care.

Passengers to through without change of care.

Passengers to through without change of care.

RAILROAD LINES. 1864. ARRANGEMENTS OF 1864.

1864. EFW 198K LIVE.
The Comition and Ambrey and Philadelphia and Treaton and Way Places

Facility Wallett Syran Philadelphia to New York

Will lower as follows, vig. ...

At 6.4 M., v.a Camden Sud Ambry, C. and A. Ascommodation. At N A. M., vis Camden and Jersey City, Morning At 12 M , was Comden and Amboy, C and A. Accom-At FP M via Campon and Amboy, G. and A. Ex-

4 P. M.

Frieht must be delivered before 3½ P. M. to be forwarded the same day.

Freight for Trunton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camdon and Amboy Rairoad; also on the Selvidere, Delaware, and Flomington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jameshur, and the Burkagton and Mount Holly Railroads, received and for warded up to 18½ o'clock P. M. Small packages for Mount Holly received up to 2 o'clock P. M. Small packages for Mount Holly received up to 2 o'clock P. M. Small packages for Mount Holly received up to 2 o'clock P. M. Small packages for Mount Holly received up to 2 o'clock P. M.

The Helviders, Deliware Railroad connects at Phillipsbury with the Lehgh's Alley Railroad. The New Jorsey Railroad connects at Elizaboth with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A sup insupera and consideres, must in every Instance became with each bead of goods, or no treespt will be given. Increased feedlites having been made for the transportation of LAVE STUCK, devers are lavited to try this route.

When the stock is furnishedin quantities of TwO OAR LAVE STUCK, devers are lavited to try this route.

When the stock is furnishedin quantities of TwO OAR LAVE STUCK, the stock of the first of Perickages and the Drive Yards, or at Fier No 1 North River, as the allipser may designate at the time of the slupuscit.

No. 708 S. Belaware avenue, Philadaputa.

OEO, B. RAYMOND, Freight Agont. Fright must be delivered before 31/2 P. M. to be for-

M., 12 M., 4 and 63 M., for New York, And leaves New York, from Rot of Courtlandt atreet, at 7 A. M., 11 A. M. 72 M. 4 and 6 P. M., and at 12 mid-mb H., and from Got of Darchey street at 6 A. M., and 2 F. M. W. A. GAFEMBER.

IF ORPAT DOUBLE TRACK SHORT ROUTE TO THE WEST NORTHWEST, AND SOUTHWEST, Cumparing and facilities for the area, speedy, and com-table transports into of passengers, unsurpassed by any

burs, and by Ball Engle Valley Hallroad for Port Maillan Missishing, and Bellebolte.

HI NTINGHON AND SEOAD TOP RAILROAD.

HI NTINGHON AND SEOAD TOP RAILROAD.

The Through Express Train, leaving at 15 26 P. M., commercia at Finninghon with a train for Respending Resources at Finninghon with a train for Responding Resources.

For Santary, Wildenbort, Lock Hayen, Binsta, Rochester, Bundle, and Ningara Falls, massenger; taking the best Prain at 775 A. M., and the Torong Express at 10:10 P. M., cany cacept candays, to directly faroust, without clause of care between Philadelphia and Willespert.

WHATIAM

I am for liberty to all Who dwell within the world; Till tyrauts from their bloody thrones Shall in the dust be turied!

Of scrytture and tear; Look up, look up yo friends of Man. The day is dawning clear: am an Abelitionist.

And man's cure-a hing bread And place within their trears of hearts The smile of joy bestead, I am an Abolutonist, And glory in the name; Let him who lears to own as much,

Go hang his head in shame.
Go let him force the fetters
To bind his fellow-man;
And look up to his Father, God, No traitor foe am I I seek the greatest good of all Who dwell beneath the sky. The President, God bless tim, Let patriots say "Amen!"

And place him in the Chair of State, To rule in love again. And now for three times three loud cheers A hearty tiger, too, For those who bear the Stars and Stripes Our country's struggle through. Three cheers for Grant and Farragut, Rebellion soon must fall And he the glov unto Him

XTRACTS FROM REBEL PAPERS Jeff. Davis' Speech at Augusta, Ga. is Excellency President Davis passed through tusts on Thursday afternoon. On his arrival te Augusta and Savannah railroad depot he rected by a large concourse of citizens, who scheered the respected Chief Magistrate of ailion at his appearance from the car in his be was traveling. In answer to these ifestations of popular applause, he appeared he platform of the car and made a few re-ss, in which he said he was happy to greet any of his fellow-citizens of Georgia; that it time for despair or despondency; that the my must be driven from the soil of Georgia,

that the men of Georgia must aid in the great bey must leave for awhile their wives and dren and cast their gold to the winds, and to we back the insolent foe from their lers. We are struggling, said the President, reserve the heritage bequeathed to us by our crs—the right to govern ourselves—the right befroemen. If we succeed we shall be happy prosperous; but if our Confederacy should constitutional government, realities for constitutional government, political free-s, will fall with it, and we shall be subject to a waterages as that larely enacted at Atlanta in banishment of women and children from their tes—an outrage which would surely bring n upon the perpetrators the vengeance of a t God. He exhorted the people, therefore, a firm and faithful, and all would yet be well.

off. Davis and General Beauregard. public curiosity is much excited concerning distinguished hero, and more particularly at ent with regard to his assumption of comd in Georgia, we are permitted to give the tance of a brief colloquy between a gentleman President Davis :- entleman-Mr President, we have heard here

know it to be so. cutleman—We understand that General Beaueutleman—We understand that General Beau-ird was to as ume command. resident—General Beauregard will take any mand to serve his country. He will pass high Augusta in a few days. he quidnunes are welcome to draw whatever usion they please.

eral Sherman's Peace Plan-Governor

own's Reply to General Sherman's GENERAL SHERMAN'S PROPOSITIONS. others contending that it was the duty of

oversor to have seized the General's mea-r, and have him hung as a traitor—we have, a gratification of our own and the curiosity ur readers, called upon the Governor and he bearer of a message from General mas, called upon him and stated substance, that General Sherman had ested him to say to the Governor that he ld be pleased to receive a visit from him and Id be pleased to receive a visit from him and a distinguished Georgians, with a view to a erence upon the state of the country, and settlement of our difficulties; that he ld give the Governor a passport through lines, with an escort, if desired, to and return at such time as might greeable to him; that he (General Sherman) guized him (Governor Brown) as the Governor for the whole State, and as over one hundred. the whole State, and as over one bundred of the territory of the State is now behind nes, he (General Sherman) would allow the owner to go and visit his people in the rear if sired to look after their condition, and return

s, pleasure; that he would receive him and redard a distinguished Georgians at his headquarand treat them with the respect and contained the their positions during the conferwhich he invited; that he did not wish to GOVERNOR BROWN'S REPLY. ter hearing the statement of Mr. King, the ernor replied:— ease make to General Sherman an acknow-

ment of my obligation for the personal cour-ewhich vou say he proposes to extend to me, as he is only a general commanding an army e field, and I the Governor of a Stue, neither

constitution of his country nor of a State, neither Constitution of his country nor of my own ers upon us any power to negotiate a treaty sace. We probably hold but few sentiments mimon; but, if we should agree in every cular, we would have power to bind no one my compact we might make.

our interview could therefore result is ling practical, I must decline the invitation, let the portion of the State now in the rear of stal Shortman's army is held by him, and the sral Sherman's army is held by him, and the ution of the laws of the State suspended by 8d force, I know of no service which I could ber to the people of that section by a personal If I could better their condition or mitigate sufferings, I would, on their account, cheer-go, at the expense of any inconvenience or must sacrifice which the trip might cost me, the remark that General Sherman does not to be compelled to overrun and desolate of the territory of Georgia, I reply that no alson restupen him to attempt this, unless the cruel orders of his Government. If he

es the effort, he will find much greater diffi-es in the way of his advance for the next fred miles than those encountered during march from Dalton to Atlanta. Georgia may

march from Dalton to Atlanta. Georgia may haly be overrun, but can never be subjugated, her people will never treat with a conqueror her soil. As a sovereign State she had the pubted right to dissolve her connection with Bovernment of the United States when the pact had been violated by the other States of Confederacy, and to form a new compact, the she has done.

I is as sovereign to-day as she was the day secreted from the old Union, and has the power, by a convention of her people, which then had, to resume all delegated powers and he attributes of sovereignty, and then to dee attributes of sovereignty, and then to de-war, negotiate treaties of pence, and do all acts which a sovereign State may do. While

power rests in her people, who are the origi-sources of all sovereignty, her constitution, ed by them, has conferred no such power her Governor, he fact must not be overlooked, however, while Georgia possesses the sovereign or to act separately, her faith, which never and I trust never will be violated, is piedged trong implication to her Southern with the and I trust hever will be violated, is predect arong implication to her Southern sisters, that will not exercise this power without consent heir spart, and concert of action with them. eague with her Southern sister States, she are passing.

entered into this contest with full knowledge of all the responsibilities which attached to the act, and, come weal or wee, she will never withdraw from it in dishonor. However use just may be the proportion of suffering or sacrides which her

people may have to endure, she will never make separate terms with the enemy which may free berteritory from invasion and leave her confederates in the lurch.

Whatever may be the opinion of ber papele sa one or may be the opinion of her people as a justice done her by the Confederare ad-lation, she will trumple with her Confederare reports a seem on the intelligent people of Georgia already states, and our enemy will soon here, that it penient expression of contennation of the conference of the con the Asimir tration is one thing, and distayally to an vacual cause is another and quite a different thing. While the people of Georgia tolick for them with and will not blindly appears the action and open of their rules, they will never unlate in the pipe for expediency, nor account of their rules, they will never unlate in the pipe for expediency, nor account of the rules, they will never unlate in the pipe for expediency, nor account of the rules.

neigh forexpediency, nor accept dishes of The loundation of our Government and the therries of the people rest upon the severeignty of the State as their chief corner-stane. Frances the sovereignty of the States and the whole fall

When the passions of the people North and South bave sufficiently sub-fided, we may make When the positions of the people North and South have sufficiently sub-fided, we may make peace by tag during, but never by the avord. If Mr. Lucchi would have peace and prosperity re-established upon a firm bries, let bim stop the war, and, pluning humself upon the principles of the Declaration of In humandrone of 1776, let him recognize the accordingly of the States, and acres to leave each 7 version states to decoming for berself, by a Convention of her people, whose delegates shall be tailly choose by

There may be doubts wheheir Kentneky, Missouri, and probably other States, disire to continue their connection with the United States or to cast their connection with the Confederate States. The only just mode of solving these contains a the one above indicated. If these or any other of the Southern States should be solven.

This we have no power to do, with the Northern

epublicanism into the worst species of deep blain.
So it must be with the North if Mr. Lincoln succeeded in his policy of conquering us.
If we were overrun, and for a time subdued, our territory is so vast in extent, and our population so large, that it would take a regular army of two hundred thousand men to govern and hold us in subjection. The support of such an army wolled not only continue the country in bank-rupcy, but in the hands of the Executive it would soon be used to subvert even the form of the Government, and change it from a republic to a monarchy. Thus to destroy our liberties must

her future allies, the present devastation, the ad-shed, and carrage will cease, and peace and pros-perity will be restored to the whole country. On the other hand, if this is not done, the war

will last through many future generations.

Neither General Sherman nor I can control
this, however much we may deplore it

If those on both sides who have the constitu-

ine that is good, Phil, I am a great sticker, think of the two, you've proved the best

Wear a Smile.—You can if you will, live among beautiful flowers and singing birds, or in the mire, surrounded by fogs and frogs. The amount of hap iness which you can produce is incalculable if you will show a smiling face, a kind heart, and pleasant words. On the other hand, by sour looks, cross words, and a featful disposition, you can make hundreds unhance almost beyond. you can make hundreds unhappy almost beyond endurance. Which will you do? Wear a pleasant countenance, let Joy beam in your eye, and love on your forehead. There is no joy-o great as that

lear in the bank ledger which had been tost by fraud or accident. RACHEL STUDYING HER PART.—It seems from the testimony of M. Janin, one of Rachel's most profuse admirers, that "the Muse or I fraid" was anything but the laborious student which might have been inferred from the changeless style of when "La Marquise" says to the heroine, "Do you recollect the ill fortune of Fouquet?" Mad'ile Rachel made an admirable gesture. "Good," cried Alexander the Greater, "that is

the undulating hills and volcanic peaks on which the sugar-cone now flourishes rankly at ! covered with vineyards. Forcy different apecies 1852 the wine disease suddenly broke out, and still rages unchecked. With the return of spring crives the deadly malady, whose sole cause is a totall fungas, the cidion Tuckeri, which settled on the leaves, in the form of a tipe white p wifer The leaves dry up, and are unable to merform whole plant are checked, it grows sickly and

cases to bear fruit, and if not oprooted gradually mento death. The vine distant has not only entailed rain or a sy respectable Engli a merchants, but has also seried a which extraned influence over the unit relations over the transf. When he first ero, the foreign discretization to Funched formed a com-nuit or, and obtain d from Engined and the United States money and provise as to the value of ciple the money free function principal. It is estimated that prior to the disease the average of which two thirds were drain to said place of which two thirds were drain to the 1-land or cavered in a court. In 1821

All the remedies employed against the disease were useless. Supplur slightly checked the malady, but spoiled the wine; varnish protected the leaves from the tanges, but injured the health of the plant. At last the desperate resolution was formed of digging up the old vines and planting young ones. Veres imported from Cyprus and elsewhere, after being properly cuttated for a sense on the sland, will account the wated for a while on the island, will acquire the properties of the old renowned vineyards, always assuming that they are not assailed by the disease. It is supposed that the first vines were brought to Madeira from Cyprus and Candia along the assailed to Madeira from Cyprus and Candia

they gradually lose their peculiar qualities, an eventually resemble the vines which have bee growing for centuries in their native land.

Although the vine naturalized in Maleira if the years after the discovery of the island.

this method.

When the first juice had been expressed, the remaining mass was collected, tied together, as d pressed once more. The must (mosto), however, was collected in a tub, transported to the cellars in goatskins, and placed there in casks, where the process of fermentation went on for four or five weeks, after which the wine was transferred to they easily for the purpose of being fined with vent the formation of aco ic acid; this brandy

—Children should never be entertained with stories of ghosts or murders. The songer the "raw head and bloody hone" school of education is abolished the better. These horrible talls make a most for the impression on the mass of young people, which it may require years to eradicate. Never frighten a child. If of a delicate, timid temperament, it may be injured for life by such a practical and even bold children may be converted nto arrant cowards.—Macn. A lady who had boasted highly at a digner.

A lady who had boasted highly at a digner.

Braz.—A pleasant wine, rather light, made from a handsome, round, straw-colored grape, which has to be cut as soon as it ripeaed, or it

140 F. M.
Through Tickets to and from Euflato. Duralità, Ecches
ter, Eimira, Ithaca, Gawelov, Ulinghampron, Grest field,
Scration, Wilesbarre, Delaware Water Gan, &c.
Fare between Philadelphia and Budfale, \$11.
Ack for lickets via Great blood.
9-36-1m
WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

From Wils region to Philadelphia at 148 A.M. and cay.
M. Only at 10 to P. M. from Dal Cayes of Philadelphia.
M. F. KRNEY, superintential. PROSE PUBLISHED HA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENESTLYADIA THE SCHUYLKILL, SUS-QUERTANA, CUMPRENTANO, AND WYOMING VALLEY, PASSENGER TRAINS
Leave the Company's Deput, as THESTERNIH and
CALLOWILL Scores, Philadelphia, as the following

Ec. HEADING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Beading at 6 to A. M., stopping at all way staloss, arriveg in Philadelphia at 9 to A. M.; arrives in
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5 to P. M.; arrives in
realing at 8 to P. M.
Training Philadelphia

Reading at 940 P. M.

Frainage Periodephila have Harrisburg at 730 A. M., and
Protecula at 940 A. M., arriving in Philadephila at 12 90
P. M. Abernoon trains leave Harrisburg at 12 10 P. M.,
Pottswife at 220 P. M., arriving in Philadephila at 1 P. M.
Markot trains, with a passenger our attached leave
Philadelphila at 1 P. M. for Reading serials was statistically as the protection of the Month of the State of the Month of the Month

bake the SOCA. M. and SOCP. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 5.98 A. M., and 1976 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSHURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York stora. M. and 7 P. M., passing Reading at 12 instincts and 1.28 P. M., and connection at Harrisdays, Checago, and the West.

Returning Express train issues Harrisdom on actival of the Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 400 and 7.00 A. M., shad storage of the Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 400 and 7.00 A. M., shad storage of the Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 400 and 7.00 A. M. and arriving at New York at 10 A. M. and 40 P. M. Shopping Can accompany those trains through, between Jorsey City and Pittsburg, without chanse.

Mail train for New York is aven Harrisburg at 1.46 P. M. Schultvikell, Valleny Railledday.

Schuvikell, Valleny Railledday.

Trains leave Potiville at 840 A. M. and 2.50 P. M., returning from Harrisburg at 1.50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Astribury, and at 1.50 P. M. or Pinegrove only returning from Harrisburg at 1.50 P. M., and from Pinegrove at 7.10 A. M., and 9 P. M.

The filled of the P. M. TUKETS.

Through first-class textus and emigrant textus at the efficient paths to the North and West and Canadias. The filled in the North and West and Canadias. The filled in the North and West and Canadias. The filled in the Canadias Communication is an of the North and Property of the Astronament of the North and Reading of Falliago in its or of G. A. NICOLLE, General Separation dent, Reading of the Milleage. TICKETS.

At 25 per cent discount, between any points desired, for femilies and disms.

Milleage. TICKETS.

From Philadelm is to principal stations, good for Saing-day Funday, and Monday, at reduc-d first, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIMPERS I H and GALLOWHILL

MATES
Close at the Philadelphia Poir Office for all places on the rend and its hear-best at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 715 P. M.

On and after MONDAT, May 15, 1861, until further botton.

Leave Philadelpria 8, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A.M.; 1, 2, 2 19 25, 4, 5, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P.M.

Leave termantown, 6, 7, 5, 9, 8, 20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A.M.; 1, 2, 3 19, 10, 11, 2 P.M.

Leave termantown, 6, 7, 5, 9, 8, 20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A.M.; 1, 3, 4, 8, 5, 6, 69, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 P.M.

The 89 down, and the 33 and 34g trains up, do not ato en the Germantown Branch.

Leave Philadelphia, 6, 8, 19, 12 A.M.; 2, 24, 54, 7, 2 and 1 P.M.

Leave Philadelphia, 6, 8, 19, 12 A.M.; 2, 24, 54, 7, 2 and 1 P.M.

Leave Chemical Hill, 710, 8, 246, 11 49 A.M.; 140, 250, 5 6, 6, 40, 6, and 10 P.M.

FOR CONBIGHICHECKER AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 5, 25, 11 G.A.M.; 15, 3, 44, 54, 54, 65, and 2 P.M.

Leave Norristown, 5, 7, 7, 20, 9 and 11 A.M.; 15, 44, 55, 3nd 2 P.M.

The 55 train up, will stop at Wissahickon, Manayant

55; and 3 F. M.
The 55; train up, will stop at Wissatickon, Manayush and Conshocken only.
Fift MANATUNE.
Leave Philadelphis, 6, 8, 25, 11 05 A. M., 15, 3, 45, 556, 15; STA and 13A F. M.
Leave Manayuck, 65; 75; 820, 25; 113; A. M., 2, 5, 7, and 5); F. M.
H. E. SMITH, tieneral Repertriendent, mp71

Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

iantic Street Wharf every day toward.

A bl.

Travelors to the city of New York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New Lawey having randed to the Camoon and Anboy monopoly the exchance privilege of eart ing passengers and freign between the cities of Philadelphia and New York. 1725 if W. F. GRIFFITTS, General Superintendent.

HARKET Streets to THILITY-FRONT God MARKET Streets.
Leave West Chester, from the Debot so Rass MARKET free 520 A. M., 744 A. M., 71 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 50 S. M.
The cars of the West Philadelphia Passeoger Relivery Sampany (Warket street) will ossiver Passeoger to and run the Philadelphia Resource Passeogers to and run the Philadelphia at 8 50 A. M. and 250 P. M.
Leave Word, Theorer at 8 A. M. and 250 P. M.
Trains seaving Philadelphia at 8 A. M. and 450 P. M., and wot Observative at 8 A. M. and 450 P. M., and wot Observative Philadelphia and Haltimore Central Religionship on the Philadelphia and Haltimore Central Religionship of St. Merch and Marcanellate pavots.

JECHT WOOD, General Superintendent.

LEAVE HASTWARD.

LEAVE WESTWARD.

STATUSE.

A B F & STATUSE.

B F & ST

At Chas d.

At Ch P M., wis Cannier and ambay Accommodation (French and Fascinger), let Class French . P.B.

For Manch Chunk, Allent was Rechiebem Barviners,

Bartin, Lemberwine Finelination, as J. P. R.

For Manch Chunk, Allent was Rechiebem Barviners,

Bartin, Lemberwine and retermediate Stations, at 5 P. M.

For Mount Holty, Francytin, Funborom, and Finces

For Fresholts CA, M. and P. M.

For Fresholts CA, M. and P. M.

For Fraintyn, Riverton, pricanco, Revery, Burnington,

For Faintyn, Riverton, Pricanco, Revery, Burnington,

For Station of Charles and A. M. S. M. I. J. N. S.

In P. P. M. The Riverton Distance and direct through to Trevton.

In P. P. M. The Riverton Distance and direct through the Pricance of the Revenue Charles and S. M. The Pricance of the Revenue Charles and S. M. The Pricance of the Revenue Charles and S. M. The Pricance of the Revenue Charles and S. M. The Revenue Charles and S. M. The Pricance of the Revenue Charles and S. M. Passeyra, Everion, Daisney, Beverly, and Burling. 

LINES FIRM RENKINGION DROOT
WILL DERVINE AND LINES.
At 4 A. M., (child) Fig. Keinington, and New York,
Washington at 1 New York Mail.
At 11 I A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City ExPress.
At 227 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, Ex-At 4 20 F. M. via Reminister and Jersey City, 22.

At 4 20 F. M. via Reminister and Jersey City, 22.

At 5 20 F. M. via Reminister and Jersey City, 22.

At 5 20 F. M. via Reminister and Jersey City, 22.

Bisociay lines leave at 4 A. M. and 6 S. F. M. There will be no like at 1 A. M. Such in a Monay.

For Wange Cap, Structebarn, Somation, Williamser, Monitore, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1907

PREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND not the stations on the Cambin and Amboy and connecting Railroads.

The Cambin and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company's Freight Lines for New York will have Walnus after twiner on an army January 8, daily (Sundays excepted) at 40 clock P. M.

Bettraing, the above Lines will leave New York atl and 4 P. M.

Fright must be delivered before 34 C. N. M.

DHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON AND

CAMBEN AND AMBRY RAILROAD COMPANIES.

On and after MONDAY, January 4, 1864, the Trains for New York, I saving Kennis gron Hepot, Philadelphias, at 312 A. M. (Night), and 730 C. M. and the trains leaving New York as A M. and 730 C. M. and the trains leaving New York as S A M. and 730 C. M. and the breaker be can exchanged by the Company of the Company passengers between and cities.

The 10 A. M. and 12 Monthaks Lines from New York to Washington, and the 11 30 A. M. and 5 P. M. Lines from Washington for New York, will continue as a present, and carry passengers to and from the intermediate stations and Entitions. Washington, and New York, will continue as a present, and carry passengers to and from the intermediate stations and Entitions. Washington, and New York.

ARBIANGEMENTS BETWEEN THILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK.

Lines leave Philase-phia, from Kenatagton Depot, at 11-16 A. M., 400, and 646 P. M., and 1745 midnignit, and from Walnut Street Wharf (via Camdon), at 6 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 6 M., 10 New York.

And lineyed New York, from Rott of Courtlands street.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points, from the Company's new freshit depot, Biroad 1864. CENTIAL KALLBOAD 1864.

bins Accommodation (leaves West Philadel Philadel Philadel Accome to the Through Passengers by the Level line reach Adoma for support where with the found carefulns accommodations for the rather at the Locast House, and in the morthing magnitude to the Commodation of the Commoda

Deal Paris to The A. M., and the Torough Express at 10-20 F. M., chap eacept candays, re directly invosably witness tellars of care butween Philadulphia and Williamsport.

For VOIR, HANOVER, and GEVTYSBURG, the trains leaving at 8 A. M. and The F. N., connect at Columbia. With trains at the Not their Control Statistical.

CUMBERILAND VALERY RATEGORD.

The Mail Train at 17 25 A. M., and through Express a Mrs. F. M., counters at Harristonic with trains for Carlleile.

Chamber-blog, and Hanevistonic with trains for Carlleile.

Chamber-blog, and Hanevistonic with trains for Carlleile.

Chamber-blog, and Hanevistonic with trains for Carlleile.

WAYNESSH RG BRANCH RAILROAD.

The Mains savin at 1755 A. M. and 2190 F. M., connect at Towningstons with trains on the scales.

For forther brossabor apply at the Passan are Station.

For forther brossabor apply at the Passan are Station.

S. E. corner of PLEYESS II and MAIREST.

For 1, 6, 6, a. of ill mainle, at very low rates, for the so-chambed-live stopers, with the MAIREST.

For The Lips between any size points. At most two cents of the prevailing breasted to the control one of read the size of the mainless are of green advantage to persons mainless the control one of the size of these mainless, at the city of the size of the mainless and the size of th

D. A. STEWART, Pittsburg.
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WILLIAM BROWN, No. 56 North street, Boston.
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